



The Port Gamble S'KLALLAM TRIBE



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMUNITY-WIDE BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT PROJECT APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FY19 BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANT

NARRATIVE INFORMATION SHEET

1. Applicant Identification

The federally recognized Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe is located at 31912 Little Boston Rd NE, Kingston WA 98346-9700 on the Port Gamble S'Klallam Indian Reservation.

2. Funding Requested

- a. Assessment Grant Type: Community-wide
- b. Federal Funds Requested
 - i. \$250,580 in funds are requested
- c. Contamination: Hazardous Substances and Petroleum. The funding is split equally between the two types of contaminants, with \$125,290 allocated to each.

3. Location

Port Gamble Indian Reservation, Kingston, Kitsap County, Washington

4. Property Information for Site-Specific Proposals

Not applicable

5. Contacts

- a. Project Director: Paul Mccollum, 360.297.6288, paulm@pgst.nsn.us, 31912 Little Boston Rd NE, Kingston WA 98346-9700
- b. Highest Ranking Elected Official: Chairman Jeromy Sullivan, 360.297.6243, jeromys@pgst.nsn.us, 31912 Little Boston Rd NE, Kingston WA 98346-9700

6. Population

The 1,313 enrolled members of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe are affected by the contamination that this funding will work to resolve. Non-Native populations in the neighboring communities are also affected, including the 112 residents of Port Gamble, 3,091 residents of Hansville, and 2,100 residents of Kingston, Washington, as well as thousands of residents of Kitsap County who take to the waterways and access Port Gamble Bay for recreational purposes.



7. Other Factors Checklist

Applicable other factors for this population and location include:

- Community population *is* 10,000 or less
- The applicant *is* a federally recognized Indian Tribe
- The location *is* bordered by a body of water
- The location *is* a federally designated flood plain

8. Letter from State or Tribal Environmental Authority

- See attached Resolution 19-G-003
- See attached Letter of Support



Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe

ʔəɫxʷə nəxʷsɫʰay əm "The Strong People"

2851 Lower Elwha Road
Port Angeles, WA 98363

360.452.8471
360.452.3428

January 28, 2019

RE: PGST EPA Brownfields Grant Application

To whom it may concern,

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe strongly supports the EPA Brownfields grant proposal submitted by the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe. The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe intends to use these grant funds to support two goals: 1) address the removal of legacy dump sites that are in forested areas, start a community program to educate community members about refraining from dumping, and 2) to conduct a site characterization of the Point Julia for dioxin contamination derived from the former hog fuel boiler.

The EPA Brownfields program is an important funding opportunity for tribes to address legacy contamination and solid waste that is discovered on tribal lands or newly acquired properties. The Lower Elwha Tribe has successfully completed multiple Brownfields cleanup projects on the ancient TseWhitZen Village site as well as the former AT&T communications bunker at Angeles Point.

We have supported the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe for many years in cleanup and natural resource damage related activities associated with Port Gamble Bay and share their concern about impacts of environmental contaminants on our natural resources. We are confident that the PGST will use this funding in a manner that maximizes the benefit to our shared natural resources and provides public outreach and education to help reduce the potential for recontamination in the future.

We thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Matthew Beirne".

Matthew Beirne
Natural Resources Director
360-457-4012, ext 7480

**PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

**COMMUNITY-WIDE BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT PROJECT APPLICATION FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY19 BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANT**

NARRATIVE/RANKING CRITERIA

1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

a. Target Area and Brownfields

i. Background and Description of Target Area

The S'Klallams are descendants of Salish people who have been in the Puget Sound basin and surrounding areas since 2400 B.C. The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST) is a federally recognized tribe that now occupies a 1,765 acres reservation in Kitsap County, WA. The Port Gamble S'Klallam Reservation is surrounded by water and a key cultural area (Point Julia) lies within a flood plain. In addition, the tribal government center and many homes are built within a federally-designated flood plain. The Tribe, prior to occupying the reservation, occupied a small village site across Port Gamble Bay on what is now known as the Port Gamble Bay Mill Site.

In 1853, William C. Talbot sailed the 50-ton schooner *Julius Pringle* out of San Francisco toward Puget Sound. Talbot and his partners were searching for a prime spot to log and mill trees for the California Gold Rush. They found Port Gamble Bay, which is a small bay surrounded by forests of Douglas fir trees where ships could easily load logs. At the time, company agents encountered a village of S'Klallam Indians at the Mill Site and eventually persuaded them to move 1,900 ft across the water to Point Julia. Many tribal people remained there for the next century-and-a half.

The Pope and Talbot Timber Company eventually founded a land empire centered at Port Gamble. The mill operated from 1853 to 1995. The historical operations of the mill resulted in the release of numerous pollutants from wood product manufacturing and treatment activities. The mill site activities led to an MTCA Cleanup of sediment in Port Gamble Bay. Currently, PGST is involved in discussions regarding the design and implementation of an MTCA Upland Cleanup. The mill closed in 1995 and was removed in 1997. Since then, the timber industry has been replaced by the Navy, aerospace, and other technological industries. Since 1970, Kitsap County's population has more than doubled to over 254,000 people.

i. Description of the Priority Brownfield Sites

This grant will be used to conduct up to four or more Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessments and up to three Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments on Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal Lands, areas surrounding Port Gamble Bay, the western shore and the Port Gamble Bay Mill Site. The grant will also be used to determine any human health threats from the Port Gamble Mill Wood Waste Burner Emissions. Sites selected under this program will be based on known or suspected contaminants.

Several of these sites have already been identified through the Tribal Response Program. Many of the sites that have been identified show signs of contamination from multiple sources, including open dumping. The project will use the criteria in the EPA R10 Brownfields Grant Site Eligibility Determination Outline form to describe the type of activities that have been conducted on the property and indicate when such activities took place, when and how the site became contaminated, with what substance (s), the parts of the site that are contaminated, and the previous known uses, to determine site eligibility. The assessment work will help guide, structure, and develop future funding sources for appropriate cleanup and redevelopment actions in the priority areas identified as Brownfield sites. These actions and plans will ultimately help restore ecological function and biological diversity, and will promote economic revitalization through public/private partnerships.

Point Julia is an important area on the reservation for tribal members, since it is used for commercial shellfish harvesting and fishing purposes, as well as cultural uses and events. The area is also the site of a former tribal village and is therefore of cultural significance and has evidence of cultural artifacts. Point Julia also has documented contamination of hazardous substances, including metals and co-mingled petroleum, all of which are affecting wetlands, creeks, and saltwater shorelines with direct contact to the shallow groundwater. The site also lies within the FEMA 100-year floodplain map. Much of the contamination at this site has been documented in a former Phase 2 ESA. However, PGST recently learned that there is potentially undocumented contamination on the site due to dioxins/furans from the Port Gamble Mill's wood waste burner emissions.

Many of these sites show evidence of petroleum and other hazardous substances, which complicates traditional uses; redevelopment/reuse; economic or subsistence harvesting; and recreational and commercial diving because of the potential adverse effects on users' lifestyle, health and safety. These sites also boarder critical habitat for federally designated endangered species, such as the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon, Hood Canal Summer and Fall Chum salmon and steelhead. The potential contamination from these sites can impact these ESA listed species, the Tribe's salmon hatchery and also impact juvenile salmonids.

ii. Revitalization of the Target Area

These sites are presumed to be contaminated by petroleum and hazardous substances with known risks to sediments, soils, and groundwater. The identification and subsequent cleanup plans will determine environmental conditions and either resolve or eliminate current exposure pathways that adversely affect ESA species, fisheries, commercial and recreational divers, and residents.

Proposed activities will be protective of human health in compliance with all applicable federal and state standards. For Phase 2 investigations, the contractor will follow an OSHA compliant Health and Safety Plan taking into consideration potentially sensitive populations (e.g. children, pregnant women, infirmed, language barriers, etc.) that could be at risk.

End use will factor into engineering controls as part of redevelopment plans. The goal is to make shorelines safe for subsistence activities of fish and shellfish harvesting, and upland sites safe for sustainable housing, expanded green spaces, and access. Planning will consider "current and reasonably likely future use" in determining cleanup and redevelopment.

Community and government leaders will continue to promote land reuse incentives and prevention of land abandonment, habitat protection, and revitalization. The assessments will lead to development plans that include recycling viable properties using existing infrastructure that will reduce resource consumption, protect undeveloped open space, and prevent sprawl.

The PGST is adopting “Low-Impact-Development” (LID) strategies that incorporate sustainable systems, water reuse/conservation, and reduced runoff. The PGST will follow planning initiatives under the guidance of the local Home Builders Association (HBA) and Kitsap Home Builders Foundation (KHBF) LEED certification. Low Impact Development (LID) on this site will increase landscaped areas by 35%, allowing construction of permeable, non-motorized, multiple use paths; picnic tables; fish-cleaning stations; and greenways.

The location and size of sites may provide exceptional opportunities for re-development capitalizing on natural vegetative barriers that reduce stormwater runoff. Housing and commercial landscape design plans will emphasize use of naturally ‘water-wise’ plants, low maintenance, and use of alternatives to pesticides, all while creating habitat for birds and animals.

Diversified plans will promote livability and equitable development by satisfying demand for public access to transportation, walking-path-linkage to trails, community centers and parks, while also serving to increase marketability of the neighborhood and encourage business development. PGST’s expanding trail system, connecting parks to pedestrian-friendly walkways, will link future development with existing parks and trails to tribal centers along a scenic waterfront capitalizing on greenways. New construction will include pollution-free access to the natural beauty of the Hood Canal’s Puget Sound environment.

The vision incorporated into these plans will broaden the community’s prospects by providing a much-needed water access in close proximity to the Tribal Youth and Tribal Elder Centers. The future redevelopment plans will improve existing neighborhoods while filling a void for trails, parks, and open space near support services and employment opportunities. The results of this project will be regeneration, social inclusion, and a more sustainable pattern of development. These projects will promote clean-air transportation options, improve quality of life for area residents and businesses, and provide accessibility, so members can live close to support services, shopping, and businesses. They will also create employment opportunities.

iii. Strategy for Leveraging Resources

To support cleanup and restoration, Washington State Department of Ecology and the Toxics Cleanup Program is managing a complex in-water remediation, working with project partners such as the Tribe to fund land acquisitions, debris removal efforts, oyster and eelgrass restoration, and a Pacific herring study (see website <http://www.portgamblebaycleanup.com/>) that will complement and leverage this project while continuing its mission in Port Gamble Bay. *The timeliness of these proposals will leverage resources from all projects occurring in Port Gamble Bay over the next year.* Sharing site experienced and mobilized contractors and staff with these programs increase capacity and provides a broad range of experience for PGST employees. Although the requested EPA funds are the envisioned remedy, they will be used to conduct activities on this site and not the task force’s current work or budget. However, this project going on within the same vicinity as that project will make available technical experts and opportunities to share

costs without duplicating efforts of public outreach and education, as well as a host of other tasks that are not duplicated in the grant request budget.

2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

a. Community Need

i. The Community's Need for Funding

There are currently 1,313 enrolled members of the Tribe with approximately 945 residing on reservation and 368 living off-reservation, primarily adjacent to the reservation, along with non-enrolled family. The population is approximately 79% Minorities (Native American). More than 90% of PGST children are eligible for Medicaid. Of PGST's current adult enrollment; 351 are unemployed and 159 are considered under-employed, with approximately 508 nearly full-time, but facing unemployment rates of more than 50% in the winter.

ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations

These sites are central to economic, ceremonial and subsistence harvesting of fish and shellfish. Activities affecting the health of the bay or contributing waters (creeks and streams) therefore affect the well-being of tribal members who receive physical and cultural sustenance from fish and shellfish. Potential contamination has caused tribal members to change where they fish and gather food for subsistence due to concerns over consuming contaminated products.

Many affected tribal members are challenged by poverty and have no choice but to make use of natural food sources on their homelands by hunting around and fishing in the bay, even though exposure to contamination is of grave concern. Brownfields are contaminating soil, sediments, groundwater, and surface water on which wildlife depend, as well as the tribal members themselves.

Indian Health Services (IHS) reported that tribal members are consuming contaminated fish, game, and plants at this site. Many studies conducted throughout the Puget Sound found that tribal members consume fish and shellfish at much higher rates than the general population.

A recent study found that PGST members are in fact consuming pollutants at dangerous levels. (Reference: Evaluation of Chemical Exposures from Shellfish and Sediments Port Gamble Bay, Kitsap County, by Washington State Department of Health (DOH) Under Cooperative Agreement with the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR) March 27, 2015.)

The DOH conducted this public health assessment in response to a petition by the PGST. Past releases of metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and dioxin/furan compounds resulted in contaminated bay sediments. Some occurred as a result of the former Pope and Talbot mill activities. The saw mill operated at the mouth of the bay from 1853 to 1995. This assessment included the upper bay including shore, former landfills and log rafting areas, and the reservations eastern shore.

This assessment used local consumption rate data and found a much higher subsistence consumption rate (499 grams/day for adults) among tribal members, compared to general population consumption rates (60 g/day) by recreational harvesters. Their conclusion was that eating shellfish meat at the higher subsistence consumption rate every day for a lifetime from Port Gamble Bay could be harmful to the health of an adult or child.

Eating shellfish every day at this rate results in a moderate increase in cancer risk, estimated to be an increase of 2 additional cases of cancer in 1,000 people exposed. This elevated cancer risk exceeds the EPA target risk range (<http://www.epa.gov/oswer/riskassessment/pdf/baseline.pdf>). The EPA range is 1 additional case of cancer per 10,000 people exposed to 1 additional case per 1,000,000 people exposed. The report also evaluated the impact of non-carcinogens at the subsistence consumption rates. Ingestion of current levels of cadmium may affect kidneys, and dioxin and dioxin-like compounds may increase risk of reproductive and developmental effects.

Exposure to these petroleum and hazardous substances has well documented pathways and potential risks to human health and the environment (including carcinogens, pulmonary pathologies, fetal abnormalities, stream/marine benthic community alterations, larval abnormalities, and mortality) affecting fish resources that are important to the Tribe's sustenance.

Children and pregnant women are at high risk to lead exposure. The highest likelihood of presumed contamination is near homes with young children who are a high-risk population. The preliminary reports note that many of the contaminated properties were home to young children. These sites are a risk to Indian children and families who live and play there.

Infants and children are sensitive populations negatively affected by lead contamination. Because lead can cross the transplacental barrier, pregnant women and women of child-bearing age are also considered a sensitive population because of the need to protect the developing fetus. Infants and children are more susceptible to potential toxic effects of lead and other heavy metals in the environment, because of their physical vulnerability and small body size. Their risks differ qualitatively and quantitatively from adults due to differences in behavior, physiology, metabolism, pharmacokinetics, diet, and exposure environment. One of the most obvious differences between adults and children is their behavior and living habits. For instance, children are generally closer to the ground in their daily activities and hand-to-mouth behavior significantly influences their amount of exposure (CDC 1991, ATSDR 1999).

Children have less developed blood-brain barriers that allow for easier transport of metals. Lead can pass through the blood-brain barrier due to its ability to substitute for calcium ions. There are other major metabolic differences between children and adults that significantly affect their ability to respond to exposure. Some metabolic systems are more efficient in childhood than during adulthood (such as cytochrome P-450 activity) while others are less so. Chemical-specific metabolic differences of children and adults are also evident (Guzelian, Henry, and Olin 1992).

There are additional risks related to use of plant materials that results in a higher potential for exposure through traditional uses of plants (e.g. subsistence, ceremonial, and medicinal). Public health assessments indicate tribes may have unique exposures due to use of medicinal plant materials potential to uptake metals (ATSDR EXPERT PANEL MEETING ON TRIBAL EXPOSURES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS IN PLANTS, Office Tribal Affairs, Atlanta, Georgia, March 23, 2001).

b. Community Engagement

The project efforts in the petroleum assessments will focus on optimal involvement and communications with Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal (PGST) members, local citizens, companies, and groups as the project progresses. The Tribe and their contractors will perform Public Involvement to ensure that community concerns are considered in planning and execution, and the public is kept informed of project progress and results. All identified stakeholders will be encouraged to attend occasional meetings to learn about the information, data and help generate initial concepts and ideas for future clean up actions as well as community redevelopment and brownfield revitalization program approaches. This will be accomplished from a variety of methods including: conducting community events, meetings, developing community relations strategies and preparing and distributing informational materials.

Subtasks include the following:

Outreach & Public Involvement Plan: Using grantee funds, the Tribe will complete a Public Involvement Plan within 30 days of receipt of EPA funding and other comments on the draft plan and follow that Plan throughout the life of the grant. **Outputs:** submit draft to EPA for review within 3 months of project start date. As part of that Public Involvement Plan, the Tribe will establish an information repository convenient to the site, designate a spokesperson to deliver information to general public for review and comment, and create at least three fact sheets. **Outcomes:** Plan Implemented and Target groups are engaged in activities and project-based learning opportunities. **Deliverables:** Draft Plan, and if EPA provides comments, a final Plan; 90 days from the start date of project.

Project Updates and other Public Information: Using grantee funds a “fact sheet” will be prepared and distributed to the affected community (neighborhood, adjacent property owners, and businesses) at the beginning of the project, during assessment, and when it is complete, announcements/articles, Newsletters/Web pages, attendance of Tribe Councils and community group meetings, or other communications as needed. **Purchasing Supplies:** Consists of printing, postage and materials, along with items needed for community meetings. **Outputs:** Meet with community groups, distribute information, post to websites, publish in local news and/or business journal, summarize and prepare comments. **Outcomes:** Fact sheets distributed, comments received from community groups, stakeholders, and interested parties at large. **Deliverables:** copy of Notices; articles, summary of any significant comments received and published in the local news/ Kitsap Business Journal, websites and newsletters, summary of public comments/concerns and how they are addressed.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS

~ 3.1 Task One: Brownfield Site Inventory and Project Management

3.1.a Description of Tasks and Activities

Brownfield Site Inventory: Sites will be inventoried and prioritized using a number of criteria, including ability to address and eliminate public health, safety and environmental issues; eligibility

with Voluntary Cleanup Program; condition of existing infrastructure; and potential redevelopment and job creation opportunities for the property, among other indicators.

Project Management: Using grant funds, the Tribe will perform project management as required to implement and manage this project under the cooperative agreement, including all required reporting and contractor procurement. **Outputs:** maintenance of agreement records and files quarterly, financial and contractor oversight until closeout, and attendance at all project meetings (at least quarterly). **Outcomes:** Effective administration and management of this project and maintenance of all project records. **Deliverables:** Submittal of performance items and maintenance/storage of all project records, information entered into ACRES database, final report submitted at the end of grant period.

3.1.b Cost Estimates and Outputs

Cost Estimates: Expenses will include **\$750** for travel for one to two people to attend meetings with consultants and/or a regional conference (mileage calculated @0.55 per mile =1,363), **\$1,525** for supplies including but not limited to GIS software, **\$4,750** for contractual assistance (\$65/hour for 74 hours)

Outputs: development and expansion of PGST's site inventory, development of a brownfield site inventory GIS map and GIS database

Outcomes: effective management of brownfield sites on the reservation and in the Usual and Accustom Area (U&A).

~ 3.2 Task Two: Environmental Site Assessments

3.2.a Description of Tasks and Activities

This grant will be used to conduct up to four or more Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessments and up to three Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments on Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal Lands, areas surrounding Port Gamble Bay, the western shore and the Port Gamble Bay Mill Site. These sites will be determined by the criteria in Task One.

3.2.b Cost Estimates and Outputs

Cost Estimate: Expenses include **\$825** for travel to meetings and/or a regional conference for up to two people; **\$725** for key supplies including field equipment; and **\$169,580** for contractual assistance (lump sum contract)

Outputs and Outcomes: Phase 1 Assessments (site reconnaissance, site photos, historical site uses etc.) Phase 2 Assessments (soil sample most likely to be taken to test for petroleum compounds and other hazardous substances), update if necessary PGST's Quality Assurance and Health and Safety Plan (QAPP) and the Sampling Analysis Plan (SAP), review and assess pertinent legal and regulatory framework to ensure consistency and compliance with applicable legal, regulatory and policy frameworks for cleanup, PGST will also perform risk based assessment of a site as well as any additional characterization the PGST deems necessary.

~ 3.3 Task 3: Community Involvement and Engagement

3.3.a Description of Tasks and Activities

A key aspect of this project is to gain optimal involvement and communications with Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal (PGST) members, local citizens, companies and groups as the project progresses. The Tribe and their contractors will develop a public involvement plan to ensure that community concerns are considered in planning and execution, and the public is kept informed of project progress and results. All identified stakeholders will be encouraged to attend occasional meetings to learn about the information, data and help generate initial concepts and ideas for future clean up actions as well as community redevelopment and brownfield revitalization program approaches. This will be accomplished from a variety of methods including: conducting community events, meetings, developing community relations strategies and preparing and distributing informational materials. Subtasks include the development of a public involvement plan and the development of a “fact sheet” to update the public on the project tasks and outcomes.

3.3.b Cost Estimates and Outputs

Outputs: submit draft Public Involvement Plan to EPA for review within 3 months of project start date. As part of that Public Involvement Plan, the Tribe will establish an information repository convenient to the site, designate a spokesperson to deliver information to general public for review and comment, and does at least three fact sheets; Meet with community groups, distribute information, post to websites, publish in local news and/or business journal, summarize and prepare comments .

Outcomes: Plan implemented, and Target groups are engaged in activities and project-based learning opportunities; Fact sheets distributed, comments received from community groups, stakeholders, and interested parties at large.

PGST and their contractors will also work to develop an environmental education program to prevent the development of future brownfield sites. This program will include community meetings on the Tribe's current brownfield sites, proper ways to recycle, and also cultural and sustainability classes. Many of these classes will target tribal youth and attempt to incorporate sustainable and cultural traditions and practices into their education.

Outputs: Develop a strategic plan with contractors, Tribal Outreach Coordinator, and the Environmental Program Manager to develop a series of classes that will target Tribal Youth and teach sustainable and cultural practices; develop a series of educational flyers/community notices; work with community stakeholders to ensure proper recycling techniques

Outcomes: Strategic plan implemented, and target groups are engaged in activities and learning opportunities; information distributed to the community and comments/feedback is received from community groups, stakeholders, and tribal members.

Cost Estimate: Expenses will include **\$1,275** for travel to community meetings, meetings with contractors, and attendance at an appropriate regional conference; **\$4,450** for supplies for the

community meetings, distribution of flyers and other information materials, and printing and postage costs; **\$9,750** for contractual assistance (lump sum contract).

~ 3.4 Task 4: Human Health Risk Analysis

3.4.a Description of Tasks and Activities

During a remedial investigation report, Ecology identified that air emissions from the hog fuel burner at the Pope and Talbot Mill have deposited dioxin/furans and other pollutants throughout Port Gamble Bay including Point Julia. In addition, Point Julia has known contamination on the site as determined by an ESA Phase I and II. PGST will work with consultants and local health agencies (PGST Health Clinic and also state partners) to review and update a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) to facilitate sampling for dioxin/furans on the reservation. The soil samples will be collected and analyzed for 17 dioxin/furan congeners using U.S EPA analytical method 1613B. PGST and their consultants would also collect shellfish tissue samples and have them analyzed for 17 dioxin/furan congeners. These results would be analyzed by PGST and their consultant and a final report would be produced.

3.4.b Cost Estimates and Outputs

Outputs and outcomes: Develop or update as necessary a SAP, collected soil and tissue samples to be submitted to a qualified lab for analysis, review sampling results and determine the effect if any on the community, submit a draft final report to EPA, incorporate any comments within 30 days and submit a Final Report.

Cost Estimate: Expenses will include **\$950** for travel to meetings with contractors and also to attend a local conference; **\$3,275** for supplies which includes key field equipment and sampling supplies; **\$52,725** for contractual assistance (lump sum).

Budget Table

Budget Categories	Task 1 Inventory	Task 2 Phase1 &2	Task 3 Public Involvement	Task 4 Health Evaluation	Total
Travel	\$750	\$825	\$1,275	\$950	\$3,800
Supplies	\$1,525	\$725	\$4,450	\$3,275	\$9,975
Contractual	\$4,750	\$169,580	\$9,750	\$52,725	\$236,805
Totals	\$7,025	\$171,130	\$15,475	\$56,950	\$250,580

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

a. Programmatic Capability

PGST has existing resources, financial/administrative systems and experience. The PGST Natural Resource Department will contract with environmental consultants, contractors, and trained volunteers, centralizing administrative responsibilities and thus minimizing expenses. Proper accounting, audit, and performance procedures are in place for ensuring that project performance is met and accountable to EPA for the proper expenditure of funds make available all records pertaining to the costs and expenses in such detail as will reflect all costs for which reimbursement is claimed. Procurement will comply with PGST policies and federal regulations at 40 CFR Part 31.

The project team includes Natural Resources Environmental Scientist Christine Raczka Marquis; Environmental Program Manager Roma Call; Natural Resource Director Paul McCollum; and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Stormy Purser. The Department's capacity has expanded improved in the intervening period since the previous EPA Brownfields Grant Award.

b. Past Performance and Accomplishments

Currently Managing and Previously Received EPA Brownfields Grants: PGST has managed several EPA Tribal Response Program Grants and two EPA Brownfields community wide petroleum and hazardous assessment grants. These grants were used to initially develop PGST's brownfields program and to conduct Phase I's and II's on brownfield properties on the reservation. The relevant information was then uploaded to ACRES.

1. **Compliance with grant requirements:** PGST has successfully met all compliance requirements, completed final reports, public involvement events, and conducted all phases of work required.
2. **Accomplishments:**
 - a. TRP: Brownfield Inventory created and structure in place to manage existing and newly discovered brownfields on the reservation.
 - b. Brownfield Assessment Grants: two Phase I's conducted on selected properties on the reservation, one Phase II conducted on Point Julia.

**PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

**COMMUNITY-WIDE BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT PROJECT APPLICATION FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY19 BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANT**

ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION AND THRESHOLD CRITERIA

1. Applicant Eligibility

The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST) is a federally recognized Indian Tribe comprised of 1,313 members. The Port Gamble Reservation was established by the United States Congress in 1936 and is located in Kingston, Washington. The Tribal lands consist of 1,822 acres, of which 1,765 acres are held in trust by the United States government for the benefit of the Tribe. There is no private land ownership on the reservation. Most of the land is forestry with residential, business and office areas. The Tribe has jurisdiction over activities occurring on the reservation and has rights to economic and other benefits resulting from the use of the Tribe's property and resources.

In 1855, the S'Klallam signed the Treaty of Point No Point with the United States. The PGS Tribal government was reorganized under the Indian Reorganization Act in 1934. An elected Tribal Council of six members governs the Tribe. The Tribe operates under a Constitution approved by the United States federal government on September 7, 1939. In accordance with its Constitution, the Tribe enacts laws through resolutions of the Tribal Council. The services provided by the Tribe include general government, law enforcement and justice, education, natural resources management, community services, economic development, and a variety of social and health services.

As such, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe is an eligible applicant under the EPA Assessment Grant as specified in Section III.A.

2. Community Involvement

The project efforts in the petroleum assessments will focus on optimal involvement and communications with Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal (PGST) members, local citizens, companies, and groups as the project progresses. The Tribe and their contractors will perform Public Involvement to ensure that community concerns are considered in planning and execution, and the public is kept informed of project progress and results. All identified stakeholders will be encouraged to attend occasional meetings to learn about the information, data and help generate initial concepts and ideas for future clean up actions as well as community redevelopment and brownfield revitalization program approaches. This will be accomplished

from a variety of methods including: conducting community events, meetings, developing community relations strategies and preparing and distributing informational materials.

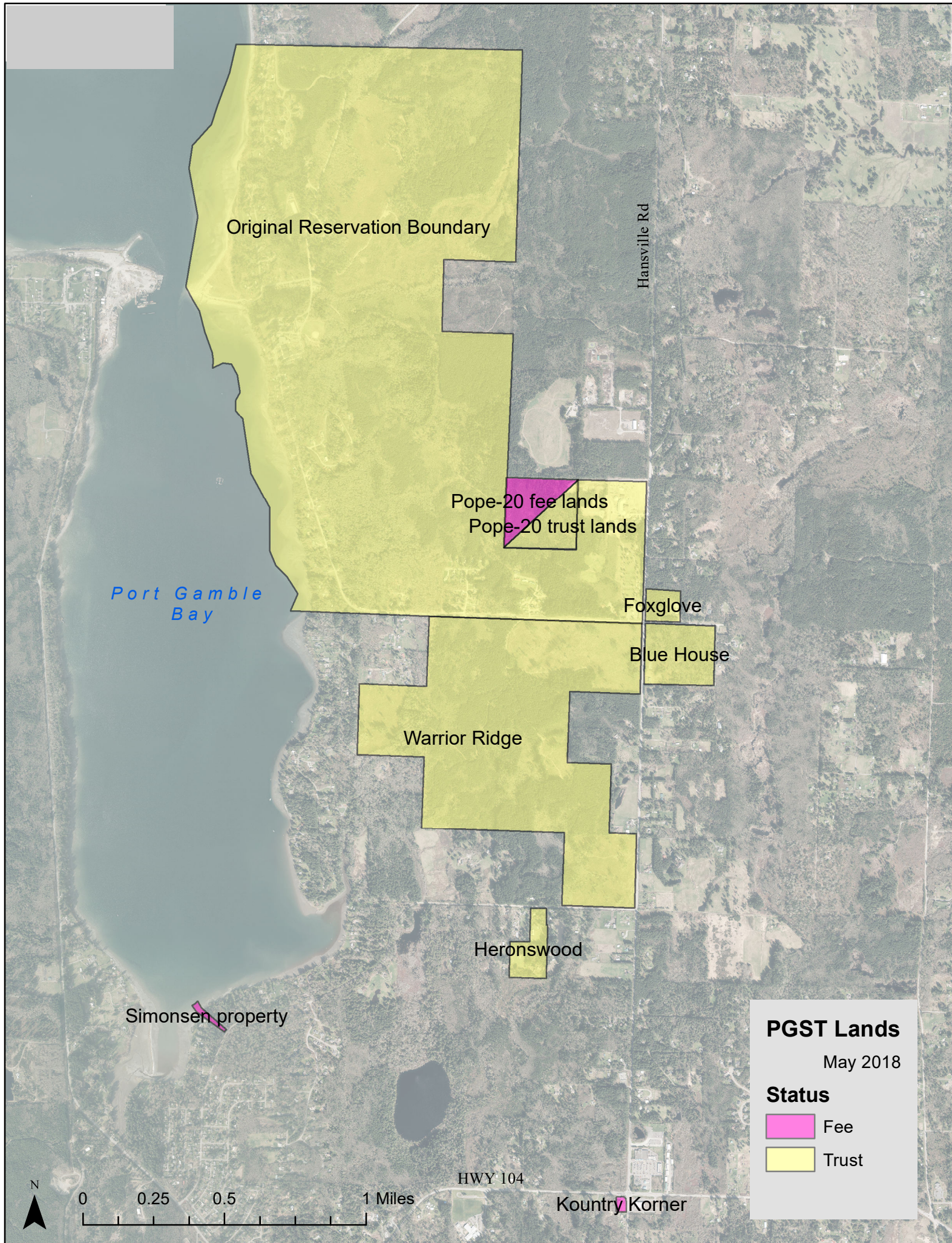
As part of that Public Involvement Plan, the Tribe will also establish an information repository convenient to the site, designate a spokesperson to deliver information to general public for review and comment, and create at least three fact sheets for distribution to all stakeholders, members, and partner agencies.

3. Expenditure of Assessment Grant Funds

PGST has managed several EPA Tribal Response Program Grants and two EPA Brownfields community wide petroleum and hazardous assessment grants. These grants were used to initially develop PGST's brownfields program and to conduct Phase I's and II's on brownfield properties on the reservation. The relevant information was then uploaded to ACRES.

PGST has successfully met all compliance requirements, expended all funds, completed final reports, public involvement events, and conducted all phases of work required.

PGST does not have an active Assessment Grant at this time.



**THE
PORT GAMBLE
S'KLALLAM
TRIBAL COUNCIL
OF THE
PORT GAMBLE
S'KLALLAM TRIBE**

I.

WHEREAS, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe entered into the Treaty of Point No Point with the United States of America on January 26, 1855, reserving sovereign and aboriginal rights in perpetuity; and

II.

WHEREAS, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Reservation was proclaimed on June 16, 1938 to be an Indian reservation, held in trust by the federal government "...for the benefit and use of the Port Gamble Band of Clallam Indians...", under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Reorganization Act, the purchase of which was paid in full by Tribe; and;

III.

WHEREAS, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe's General Council delegated the Tribe's primary legislative authority to the Tribal Council under Article IV, Section 3 H of the Constitution of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, approved by the Secretary of Interior on July 7, 2007, **AMENDED BY CERTIFIED ELECTION JULY 8, 2013**; and

IV.

WHEREAS, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe supports recovery, restoration, and preservation of natural resources, including the marine ecosystem; and

V.

WHEREAS, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe has charged the Natural Resources Department with responsibility for providing and overseeing these efforts, as well as securing the funding needed for them.

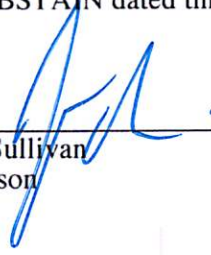
VI.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tribal Council hereby authorizes the Natural Resources Department to apply for the Environmental Protection Agency's FY19 Brownfields Assessment GRANT (CERCLA) for funding.

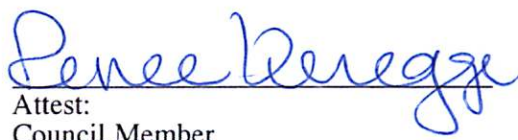
CERTIFICATION

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that on this date there was a X regular
special meeting held of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal Council on the Port Gamble
S'Klallam Indian Reservation, at which time a quorum was present;

WE FURTHER CERTIFY, that the above numbered resolution, was at
said meeting, introduced, evaluated, and was passed by a vote of 5 FOR, 0 AGAINST,
0 ABSTAIN dated this 14 day of January, 2019.



Jeromy Sullivan
Chairperson



Attest:
Council Member

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- ☐ Preapplication
☒ Application
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- ☒ New
☐ Continuation
☐ Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

01/31/2019

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

* c. Organizational DUNS:

0600388900000

d. Address:

* Street1:

31912 Little Boston Rd NE

Street2:

* City:

Kingston

County/Parish:

Kitsap

* State:

WA: Washington

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

98346-9700

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Natural Resources

Division Name:

Natural Resources

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

Mr.

* First Name:

Paul

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Mccollum

Suffix:

Title:

Director

Organizational Affiliation:

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

* Telephone Number:

3602976288

Fax Number:

3602977097

* Email:

paulm@pgst.nsn.us

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

I: Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Federally Recognized)

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-18-06

* Title:

FY19 GUIDELINES FOR BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANTS

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

1239-PGSTLands_050418.pdf

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

PGST Community Wide Brownfields Assessment Project

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:*** a. Applicant * b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:* a. Start Date: * b. End Date: **18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="250,580.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="250,580.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- ☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .
- ☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- ☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title: * Telephone Number: Fax Number: * Email: * Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed: